HERALD OF FREEDOM.

"I enter into no compromise with Slavery. I am for Justice, in the name of Humanity, and according to the Law of the Living God."

VOL. 4. NO. 52. CONCORD, N. H. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1839. WHOLE NO. 182.

HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Office, Low's Block, opposite the Post Office.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE N. H. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

N. P. ROGERS, Editor.

CHASE & CROSBY, Printers.

HERALD OF FREEDOM.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Mr. Editor,—I think the sophisms and inconsistencies contained in the communication of W. D. W. in the Herald before the last, ought not to pass unnoticed. After giving a good definition of immediatism and commending it as right, he says, "But how would you have slavery abolished? By legislative action I suppose. There seems to be no other course. You hold to immediate abolition. This is right as a party of philanthropists. This is the right principle.—But then do you say that Congress ought to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia and the territories immediately, to-day or to-morrow? This is what you are understood to hold. But that doctrine is wrong, and strikes at the foundation of morals as well as of liberty for which you so zealously labor. There is not a sounder or more fundamental axiom in morals than that a man's duty depends upon the present state of his convictions."

I do not see the soundness or fundamentalness of the writer's axiom. If slaveholding is a sin, and immediately ceasing from it right, as he represents it, can the slaveholder do right in continuing it, because his "convictions" do not urge him to repent of it? If holding to the immediate abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia by our legislators is a "right principle," ought not the "present state of their convictions" to be in accordance with it? and is their neglecting to do right justifiable, because they are not? The apostle Paul once verily thought that he was doing God service in persecuting Christians even unto death. Did his duty depend upon the "state of his convictions?" Are members of Congress, "calculating" from wrong principles, released from their obligation to act in accordance with "the eternal principles revealed by Jesus?"

He says, "No man is to be blamed for not being omniscient, nor is he any more to be blamed for not knowing what is not generally known, or for taking for truth that which is generally received as true; since the majority always must do this. Hence I think consistency with your principles, as well as justice would require you to forbear saying what is the duty of another."

I suppose the meaning of the first sentence to be, that no man is to be blamed for adopting the "prevailing voice and will of the brotherhood," be it right or wrong, as his rule of action. We hold no such doctrines as the writer here ascribes to us. But "consistency with our principles, as well as justice," require us to tell the slaveholder that he is guilty of a heinous sin, and that it is his duty to let the oppressed go free.—He gives us some very important advice, to which every consistent friend of the poor slave will respond a hearty amen, as follows, "*If our present members of congress do not feel it their duty to vote for immediate abolition, then let us supply their places with some who do.*" But he soon tells us that he thinks "the answers of Handerson and Smith ought to satisfy abolitionists," although they "do not feel" that it would be "their duty to vote for immediate abolition." How consistent!

He advances the following opinion, which is of great moment to all whigs who regard the comparatively trifling questions of party politics as paramount to the fundamental principles of impartial liberty, viz. that "We cannot do any better than to vote for Smith and Handerson and the *whig ticket generally* with the exception of Bartlett *perhaps*.—The whigs will not give up their candidates. We cannot carry a ticket of our own if we try. Let us then do the best we can, even if that be not as well as we should like to do."

I, as well as the writer, am a whig; but we cannot too severely deprecate such advice as this, as it is wrong in itself, and as it would if followed prove most pernicious to the interests of our cause. We have no right to choose between two moral evils—to vote for a man who we have good reasons for believing would not do right, although he might not do so much evil as some other person. It is our duty at all times and under all circumstances to regulate our conduct according to the "eternal principles" of truth and righteousness, irrespective of the course of others. The question is not, whether the men whose names are on the whig ticket are "as much of abolitionists as could *honestly* be expected under *present circumstances*," but whether they would "feel it their duty to vote for immediate abolition." With the exception of Joel Eastman, who is well worthy of our support, they do not begin to answer our most important questions satisfactorily. As a matter of expediency merely, it is not best that we vote for the whig candidates, with the exception of Eastman. By adopting such a course, we may never succeed in electing those who will "vote for immediate abolition." But by voting in accordance with our principles at this election, although we do not elect our candidates, holding as we do the balance of power between the two political parties, we shall teach them a lesson they will not soon forget, and they would not fail to nominate men at the next election who would advocate the cause of the slave.

Let every abolitionist in the State be careful that at the approaching election he is not led by his party partialities, to prove recreant to the holy principles of the cause he professes to love. Let us *never* "*give up the point of immediatism.*" Let us not forget that it is our duty to remember those in bonds as bound with them, *at the ballot boxes.* Let us vote for those only who are in favor of immediate emancipation, and thus make our influence felt in behalf of our down-trodden brethren. Let us imitate the noble example of abolitionists in the 4th congressional district in Massachusetts, who have for the third time prevented the election of a member of Congress who does not hold to immediatism. A. B.

Feb. 18, 1839.

For the Herald of Freedom.

The Coming Election.

It was with much surprise that I saw in the two last Heralds propositions from some of your correspondents for abolitionists to form an independent ticket for members of Congress. It seems to me that those who made the propositions cannot have well weighed the consequences of such a procedure. They cannot have well considered how objectionable and how dangerous such a course as that proposed, would be. It is to our distinguished honor as abolitionists that we have hitherto refrained from a party organization; and I believe that if the abolitionists of New-Hampshire should adopt the course now, we shall ere long rue the day when we did it. Some of my reasons for this belief are as follows:

1st. We should be obliged to oppose both political parties. Instead as now of forcing both to co-operate with us in part, by putting up candidates for whom we can vote, in consequence of their anxiety to obtain our support, their whole force would be brought down upon us from our hostile attitude.—The weaker amongst us would go back to our respective parties, while the more firm of us would be obliged to wage a war needlessly, against those who might have acted with us, and we should be left in a contemptible minority, shorn of half our strength, and divided against ourselves.

2d. We should be obliged to oppose abolitionists if put up by either political party. Having as we should an independent ticket of our own we must necessarily oppose all the candidates of the whigs and democrats whether they are abolitionists or not, and thus all the advantage which we have now by having a balance of power would be lost. If, as in the case of the fourth district in Massachusetts, neither of the candidates were such as the abolitionists could support, and if the abolitionists could scatter votes enough to defeat an election, either party, seizing as they generally do every thing to favor their cause, might drop their candidate and put up an anti-slavery man of their party for whom the abolitionists would vote; and in that way secure the election of *their man;* the abolitionists at the same time by throwing their strength in favor of the anti-slavery man, might secure *their man* without one sixth of the whole number of votes cast, while the other party who still held on to their pro-slavery candidate might learn by defeat a lesson to profit by next time.—But if we as abolitionists have an independent ticket of our own, we shall be bound to support it, and thus to carry on a triangular warfare without the least hope of success, and be the candidates of either party ever so orthodox on the subject of slavery, we should be fully committed against them, and in some cases ranged against those whom we hail as champions of our cause.

3d. We should no longer have any influence with our respective parties. Now the abolitionists are like the little leaven leavening the various associations to which we belong. Abolition Van Buren men are abolitionizing their political brethren by thousands. Abolition whigs are doing the same. Methodist abolitionists are converting their Methodist brethren to the truth, and so it is with Baptists, Presbyterians, and other denominations of Christians. But if we organize into a distinct political party, our influence with our present political friends will be at an end, we shall no longer be of them, but our condition will be a hostile one,—because we oppose them they will oppose us, the weaker of us will like our party names better than our principles and will go back and oppose us; those who were just beginning to have a little light will eject it all when they find that we are in favor of a party, instead of principle, let it be wherever it would; and will go back also, and our influence among them will be gone.

4th. If we should form a distinct party and set up candidates of our own, we should be corrupted by the influence of politicians amongst us, and let down to the level of the other parties.

Disappointed politicians from both parties, who had become defeated in their respective ranks, and who had no further hope of being promoted there, would rush into our ranks, proclaim themselves abolitionists, and seek to ingratiate themselves into our good graces, in order to be lifted into power by us; and all this without caring one groat for the slave, or sympathizing one jot or tittle for him in his slave sufferings. The demoralizing principles of such men would spread into the abolition ranks. A desire for office would be begat among us, and our attention would be turned from our high purpose of *universal emancipation* to the ignoble strife of office seekers; and thus would the abolition cause in New-Hampshire degenerate into a paltry scramble for the loaves and fishes of office. If such would be the effect of such a course why should we enter upon it? Why should we give ourselves over to influences thus pernicious? Oh, I would warn the abolitionists of New-Hampshire as they value purity of intention and uprightness of heart, as they pity the slave and would hope for his release from bondage; to refrain from a political organization as a party. Let us rather pursue the course which has been adopted in other places. Let us wait till the two parties here have made their nominations, then let us through our organs of correspondence inquire of the candidates in a candid and respectful manner, their opinions respecting slavery and its abolition. Whichever of them answer favorably, be they any or all, let us support them irrespective of party; and let us be as sure to vote against all others. In respect to the forthcoming election I hope that we as abolitionists shall be ready to carry our principles to the polls. For but one of the ten candidates for Congress we consistently can vote. Joel Eastman alone of them all comes up to the anti-slavery mark. Let us not sacrifice our main gravitating principle which makes our abolition differ from our fathers'—our fathers' which never accomplished its object, because it put off till a more convenient season—let us not sacrifice *that* to party, but let us rather sacrifice party to that. Let us support Joel Eastman and none others of the ten; they are not sound at the heart—they lack immediatism. Let us as surely vote against them as we vote for Eastman. Let us scatter our votes for good men and true, and thus defeat the election of those who are not prepared to carry out, by legislation the great doctrine of *equal rights.*

I would call upon every abolition voter by the pure principles which he professes, by his love for his own rights, by his love for his country's honor, by his love for the just and true, by his sympathy for the trodden down and brutified slave, his abhorrence of tyranny in every form, by his detestation of sycophancy, by every thing that is sacred and hallowed, to carry his principles to the polls! I would beseech him to remember there the recreant Atherton, noble name defiled! and the time-serving Williams. Let the thoughts of their base bowing to the dark spirit of slavery incite him to action. I would beg of him at the polls to rescue New-Hampshire from the disgrace cast upon her by her *servile* sons. If you will, you can bid them no longer to misrepresent the State. Come forth then, from the thousand hills of the Granite State and make ready for the contest. B. P.

Walpole, Feb. 1839.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Mr. Editor,—The interests of our country and of our colored brethren demand of every true *republican* immediate action. There is no time to be spent in trifling; the enemy is at the gate. We ought to have been in the field armed and equipped, with our candidates before the public, certainly six weeks before this. A convention for the State should have been called, and our business all prepared. But so far from this, here we are without any definite persons as candidates. True, some intimations have appeared in the Herald that Peter P. Woodbury, Joseph M. Harper, Daniel Hoit, and Nathaniel Southard, (this name was spelt wrong in the Herald*), would be suitable persons for our republicans (abolitionists) to vote for. I perceive that "An Abolitionist" suggests one other, who it is I am not informed. Now duty to God and our fellow men requires of us that some particular persons should be presented in a list, that our powers may not be divided at the ballot box. There are those who, if we have a list of candidates, that they may know who they are, will go with us, but who will not if we do not have such list. Will you not in your next paper give us a list? "What thou doest do quickly." Yours for the slave,

A VOTER OF GRAFTON CO.

*Our correspondent is in error—the gentleman intended is Nathaniel SOUTHWORTH of Lyme. So he spells his name himself—not SOUTHARD.

However widely the writers of the two preceding communications may seem to differ in their views of expediency—in principle they agree, and are aiming at the same result, the election of abolitionists, or the defeat of anti-abolitionists. They both will exercise their right of voting, and vote for whom they please—they will not enquire whether the candidate belongs to this or that political party, but, is he honest? is he capable? is he an immediate abolitionist? While one deprecates the organization of an abolition party, the other is anxious for a ticket in order that abolitionists may concentrate their votes. We trust that both will be gratified. No party organization should now if ever be attempted: at the same time every individual has the right to select his own candidates, and to support them with his votes. He may through the columns of a public paper, or otherwise, recommend such candidates as he may deem proper to the notice and support of his fellow citizens, and endeavor in this way to unite others in his views. This is no doubt the best course; and in accordance with this, several distinguished citizens have been presented to the consideration of their fellow citizens, as suitable candidates for Congress; and thus far these nominations seem to have met the approbation of abolitionists in general. Those candidates of the opposing political parties, who have kindly and satisfactorily answered our inquiries, will, we trust, receive the entire support of abolitionists. Of the two candidates for governor, one has deemed it proper not to answer at all, and has thus relinquished all expectation of receiving our votes; the other has replied in a manner wholly unobjectionable, and will therefore, unless other causes prevent it, receive the support of abolition voters. So Mr. Eastman of the congressional ticket has entitled himself to a like support. No other having answered to the full satisfaction of abolitionists can justly expect their aid. C.

TEXAS has a territory of 800 miles in extent in one direction, and 700 in another. It encompasses land enough to afford accommodation to 20,000,000 of inhabitants.

For the Herald of Freedom.

"United we Stand, Divided we Fall."

While throughout the whole length and breadth of our land, political partizans are so loudly summoning their adherents to a contest for power, it becomes us as abolitionists, in this glorious moral conflict which calls for our most strenuous exertions, to rally around the standard of liberty, and march to the onset, with hearts estranged by no jealous distrust, or party prejudice. Shall American abolitionists, defined by an English writer, as "a set of people acting with a consonance of will and understanding, perhaps never witnessed among so large a number of individuals, of such diversified powers, habits, opinions, tastes, and circumstances;" who are said to conduct "as though they were of one heart and of one soul;" shall they at this stage of our enterprise become disunited, because of any vain discussion as to "which shall be the greatest?" We have passed through a fiery ordeal of mob law, and though a second Sodom is still red with the blood of the martyred Lovejoy, though the smouldering ruins of the sacred shrine of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," still tell a tale of any thing else than "brotherly love," yet for the present, we seem comparatively safe from violence of this kind. But the demon of slavery, finding that the whirlwind of popular fury, has only caused that we should wrap the mantle of truth more securely around us, and that the storm has turned back with redoubled rage, to spend its force upon those from whom it came, is now like the fabled Goddess, sowing in our midst the seeds of *discord*, which if not crushed in the bud, will ere long effect that for which he labors. We have a multitude of counsellors it is true, but experience fully proves, that so long as they cannot be brought to act in concert, there never will be safety. The proudest cities whose walls and towers have baffled man's attempts to overthrow them, have ere now fallen, when faction has divided the citizens, or treachery insidiously betrayed them. The noblest enterprises have come to nought, because when the time for exertion came, unity of purpose was wanting. May we not from such instances take warning, and beware lest having endured thus far, we may fall before the more silent and artful, but no less dangerous attacks of our enemies.

Abolitionists of New Hampshire, on your conduct at the approaching election depends in a great measure the future reputation of your State. The Granite State, so famed in the Revolutionary struggle, and through all our country's history, for firm devotion to liberty, the birth place of men, whose fame, acquired in advocating the principles of liberty has filled our own and other lands, has been sold, basely sold to the South, to be made use of in the manner best calculated to perpetuate a system, in direct contradiction to the declaration of our fathers, that "all men are born free and equal." The Judas who has betrayed you, has never like the one of old, been troubled with a conscience, and now, instead of hanging himself, walks openly in the light of day, glorying in his deed. The result of your next election is waited for by all classes in our land with anxious expectation. The friend of liberty is looking with eager gaze, to see whether the torch of freedom shall be extinguished, or blaze with its former splendor; while the Southerner with equal earnestness, is waiting to ascertain if by giving Atherton and his associates in wickedness, a seat in Congress, you will tamely suffer the fetters to be placed upon you, and bear the burdens imposed. Abolitionists, by coming out boldly and unitedly, throwing aside party considerations, in all probability you may turn the scale in favor of liberty, but remember that in *union* alone there is strength.

S. T.

For the Herald of Freedom.

I wish to make a few remarks respecting the next election. I believe it all important to have such men to fill high offices in the state and nation as will not prove recreant to the principles of civil liberty, as Charles G. Atherton has done, by presenting his gag resolutions and saying all he wished to in favor of them and then by moving the previous question, gagging every body else from saying a word against them. I believe the man who would take this course, if he had the power would take the last laurel of freedom from his native state and lay it for the slaveholder to tread in the mire of his iniquity, if he thought it would be for his aggrandizement. From such representatives may the God of mercy save us. I am highly pleased to learn that the abolitionists of the granite state are preparing to be at the polls for the purpose of putting down the reign of terror and maintaining the true spirit of democracy. I am well satisfied with the nomination for Representatives to Congress as published in the Herald of Freedom, and sincerely hope every friend of freedom will sustain it.

I should like to have some suitable abolitionist nominated for governor, for I think that no consistent abolitionist can vote for Hon. John Page, not because his moral character does not stand fair, nor because his talents are not suitable for the office. But there can be no doubt if he is elected, but what he so far as his official movements may be concerned, will act in relation to the great question of human freedom just as though his name was Charles G. Atherton; and if an abolitionist cannot vote for the latter, let him not vote for the former. I am also of opinion that it will not be consistent for the abolitionists to vote for James Wilson, Esq. Although his answer to the N. H. A. S. Society appears very well, yet if he is an abolitionist, his conversion has been very recent and there may be some reason to fear it has taken place under peculiar excitement, and therefore may be unsound, I think he should be taken on trial at least one year before he is taken into full membership, and I would therefore have some other one as a candidate whose moral character stands as fair as his, and whose attachment to the cause of freedom has been proved to be true as the needle to the pole, during the contest thus far. For one I cannot vote for Page nor Wilson, and if I should not be thought to assume too prominent a place for one who has not voted for some years past, I would name George Kent, as a man suitable for the highest office in the State, and worthy of the votes of the freemen of New-Hampshire.

A Democrat of the Old School, and a Methodist Abolitionist.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison and the Liberator.

From the representations, or rather misrepresentations of the enemies of Garrison, many who had never seen him and had never been acquainted with him, have instinctively formed in their minds a likeness of him, supposing he must be some nondescript, shapeless, hideous, moral monster, of whom all good, pious and orderly people ought to be afraid and shun. He has been assailed by all sorts of people, in all sorts of tempers, and in almost all sorts of manners. Your correspondent J. L. B. is quite out of patience with Garrison and the Liberator. He bewails sadly on account of something which he tells us is a "cause of division, both of feeling and action in our ranks, which if not removed, will forever disunite and enfeeble us, and render our efforts abortive." This picture if faithfully drawn, and if it be in no degree imaginary and the bugbear of a morbid sensibility, is sufficiently gloomy and deplorable. Well, what is this "*cause* of division both of feeling and action in our ranks," which is tending to such terrible consequences, and which in fact has already put back, and prevented, the abolition of slavery? for it seems the position which Mr. Garrison occupied at the beginning of the Anti-slavery conflict, might have been so used as to have let the slaves "all loose" by about this time. Now what is this insurmountable barrier to abolition, or to letting "all the slaves loose?" Why not the heartless cupidity of slaveholders, nor the more heartless cupidity of northern apologists of slavery. What then? Something worse, of course, than these and all other causes combined. "IDOLATRY!" explained as meaning "the worship of another being than Jehovah." Now with whom is your correspondent out of patience? Is it with the idol, or with the idolaters, or with both? I suppose a thing, an animal, or even a rational being may be an idol and yet be innocent. If idolaters worship the rising sun, or "birds, and fourfooted beasts, and reptiles," these idols are not blamable; and even if idolators should take it into their heads to worship a man, he also may be innocent of this crime—he may even view it with horror, and say "rise, stand upon your feet I also myself am a man, I am thy fellow servant, worship God." Such I am sure has been the language, and I doubt not the feelings of Mr. Garrison. It might have been supposed that your correspondent's censures would have been particularly directed to the real or supposed idolators. But this is not the case, the most awful charges are preferred against Mr. Garrison; "overthrowing all government, even the government of Jehovah, making himself universal *Lord*, and making all men slaves to him,—thinking he, (Garrison,) could successfully combat the armies of heaven and earth; enraged because he could not convert to his faith all the ministers and churches—turning his weapons against their religion—being so far as his influence goes against the slave,—practising upon principles, destructive of all order and religion, and which tend to make the world one universal slave mart." But I will transcribe no more of this wholesale *slander* and *vulgar abuse*, it is so superlatively wild, extravagant and groundless, that no person, no not even the accuser himself, believes it.

However much I may differ from Mr. Garrison in relation to some of his religious sentiments, I cannot, I do not wish to withhold my sympathies from him, in the *bold, uniform* and *unflinching* course he has pursued (in the midst of so much persecution, misrepresentation and abuse) in behalf of the poor, downtrodden slaves. Verily, he had need of the strength of Sampson, the wisdom of Solomon, the meekness of Moses, and the patience of Job, to enable him to continue faithful to the end.

What is, and has been, the head and front of his offending? I have watched him somewhat narrowly. He has, I think, been guilty of that rude bluntness which consists in calling things by their proper names. He has detected and exposed the shallow pretences of some nominal abolitionists, who, while they have made Garrison and the Liberator the ostensible ground of *appeals, protests* and *withdrawment*, it is to be feared that they were too much in the spirit of a certain man, of whom we read in the Scriptures, who said, "Oh that I were made judge in the land."

To J. L. B. I would say, if I were acquainted with and had access to him, "Take heed to what manner of spirit you are of—the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." I would most affectionately, yet most earnestly say to him, seriously and candidly review your communication, and determine for yourself whether you have not preferred charges, which you, upon sober reflection can neither prove nor approve.

In relation to Mr. Garrison as an individual, I can truly say of him as the poet did of his country, "With all thy faults I love

thee still." If I knew that Mr. Garrison either set himself up as an object of idolatrous attachment, or was guilty of idolatry himself, I would both confess and lament it. But persuaded as I am that he labors from purer and holier motives, and will obtain a nobler reward—I leave them to write and publish his real or supposed faults, who I am afraid are neither anxious to know, nor forward to confess their own. H. A.

Hamp. Feb. 12, 1839.

Which of these systems of education shall we hand down to posterity?

HERALD OF FREEDOM.

CONCORD: FEBRUARY 23, 1839.

All men are created equal: are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness.
DECLARATION OF 1776.

All men are born equally free and independent; and have certain, natural, essential and inherent rights, among which are the enjoying and defending life and LIBERTY; acquiring, possessing and protecting property.—CONSTITUTION OF N. H.

All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society they cannot by any compact deprive or divest their posterity—namely the enjoyment of life and LIBERTY, with the means of acquiring and possessing property and obtaining happiness and safety.—CONSTITUTION OF VIRGINIA.

We would apprise our beloved anti-slavery brethren that we have at length torn ourselves up by the roots and quitted our quiet "native place" for this the head quarters of the Herald of Freedom. Our brethren will indulge us in saying that it is to us no uninteresting and unimportant event. Departure from one's birth land, even *with really his own consent* and at an early and flexile period of life is painful to one not wholly insensible to the influence of association—but more so when past life's equinox. It costs then the sundering of stronger and more numerous ties while there remains less of facility or opportunity for rooting anew in the stranger soil.

For enterprise, or gain, or worldly ambition ours is no age to "go from home," or to forego the sheltered and safe quarters of birth and bringing up, where all the bye ways of life are familiar as the road to mill, and where objects, scenes and faces are all old acquaintance and constituents of our being. We would not have adventured it for any of these. But we found out providentially that a portion of our countrymen lay in chains. The wail of the fainting slave came up to our ears from the South, against New-England's strong northwesters. It saddened every southern breeze. It mingled in every echo from our wild mountains. We could not hide ourselves from the cry of it, or shake it from memory. And when it began to touch the few cords of humanity remaining resting in the northern bosom, the dragon slave system developed itself in palpable presence among our own hills and proclaimed the departure of Liberty from their high recesses, and claimed the whole land for slavery.

A Herald of Freedom was started in your State, and amid the dearth of hearts rash enough to encounter its responsibilities and to give it utterance in face of the formidable 'brotherhood' of the day, the lot seemed to fall on us at the departure of your lamented and faithful Kimball—against the kind remonstrances of prudent friends, and of what little prudence we had of our own, we have stepped into the breach made by his fall, and are now at our post.

We would say something of our intended conduct of your paper, but have not the time. We must show it as we go on. God helping us we *go for the slave now*, during the war or our brief pilgrimage. We ask the prayers of our anti-slavery friends—brethren and sisters. We feel deeply the need of them and they are needed for the cause. Anti-slavery to be efficient must be prayerful. It must draw its daily strength from communion with God—and of all cooperation earnest prayer is the strongest and the most sustaining. Let our department of the cause have PRAYERS ENOUGH and it will lack for nothing else—and brethren let it be remembered that we have much to do, and that the time is short. It will be over ere we are aware.

Price of the Herald.

The Executive Committee of the N. H. A. S. Society have raised the price of their paper from 6 shillings to 9 shillings a year—from short of 2 cents a week to short of 3. It is always best to do a thing right in the outset. It is easier to do it then than afterwards. This holds true as to *principles* and to *interest* also. Up to the mark at the first heave—always best. Then you are starting from the foundation and have good lifting ground. The Herald should have been 2 dollars at the beginning, or 1 50 at the least. It is the organ of the anti-slavery press. It is to be patronized and maintained by hearts professing to be of the high and generous—self-devoted and self-denying faith of abolitionists.—Now what abolitionist who feels the bondage of his brother weigh like a mountain on his soul would be content to give 1 dollar a year—2 cents a week—*sixpence a month* for his glorious cause. Sixpence a month! what the poor ragged drunkard gives *eagerly* for his death drams before breakfast every morning. Who would give that, who gives at all. Who would put that once a month into the anti-slavery contribution box when he expected no return at all—save that which comes of "casting bread upon the waters." Now then who would give less when they are to receive in weekly return a paper advocating, amid the turmoils of the day, the great principles of Liberty—dearer than life, and for which men will cast off life cheerfully! Who will give less when he gets a weekly periodical for himself and family containing more reading than any periodical published in the State—for remember two sides of your sheet are not filled with advertisements of Brandreth's pills and probate notices. Who would not give *sixpence* a month to aid his cause and get his paper? NO ABOLITIONIST. Patrons of the Herald, the printers say that some six or eight subscribers have stopped their papers because of the additional 3 shillings a year. If they had ordered them stopped because they were too hasty in becoming abolitionists and have concluded to go back, and therefore don't want the paper, there would be consistency in it. We have no personal interest in this matter, (though if we had we should deal plainly with abolitionists,) but brethren, we do not believe there are many more subscribers for the Herald, who would let the cause go overboard in New Hampshire, for a half a dollar a year. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Jonathan Smith.

We proudly quote the opinion of this distinguished lawyer declared in his answer to our society letter of inquiry, that slaveholding is a *violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Constitutions of the slaveholding States themselves.* It was long ago our own opinion, and we were *ultra* in it. This opinion he clearly and explicitly declares in his letter. Not only that it is contrary to the *spirit* of our *institutions*, but to the very letter of the "compact" itself. He says it is at variance with the whole spirit and *tenor* of the Constitution,—that is, to the *express letter* of the instrument. He says also that it is a violation of the law of God.

Why then can he hesitate at the immediate abolition of it by Congress, at the seat of government? Can he consistently consent that that District be a moment longer profaned by a *violation* of the *laws* of *God* and *man!* Does he doubt the expediency of discontinuing what God condemns, and what *our law forbids!*

We cannot conceive what Mr. Smith founds his hesitations upon. If slavery be such a thing as he represents it, why should it continue! If it be a violation of the Constitution, has it not violated that long enough? If it is at war with the bible, has not religion been dishonored by it long enough here in the heart of Christendom? Has not God been long enough and daringly enough defied and set at nought? A tumor on the body, not to be rashly cut out! The earlier a tumor is cut out, is it not the better! Does not a tumor *always* grow worse, and its victim *always* grow weaker! Can a tumor be too young or too small to be removed! Mr. Smith has well chosen this kind of ill humor in the body to illustrate slavery. It is a *tumor*. It is a morbid excrescence on the body politic. It absorbs and drinks up the thin and wholesome blood. It *always* ought to be cut out, when the surgeon *first sees it*. It is always safe to cut out, unless it has been tampered with and softened, till it is an overmatch for the system, and then to *let it alone* is DEATH. Wait till it is "*ripe!*" Why, when the tumor is *ripe*, the patient is *dead* ripe. Slavery is a gangrene. When it *first appears* is the time to cut it off, and *ever after* is the time to cut it off, till *gradualism* has kept it so long, as to cut off life—then you cant cut it off. It is putrid death. Its only remedy is the *instant knife*. Call your surgeon at its first *speck*,—call him when the fair flesh first *purples* with it—when it makes its *first* death track, at whatever hour—at midnight, or at the cockcrowing. *Instantly* is none too precipitate for its excision. Instantly may be all but too late.

Had Mr. Smith given us no conclusions, we could have acquiesced in his letter. His reasonings are all anti-slavery—highly so—ultraly so; but he gives conclusions. We ask him in all respectful candor if they are not at antipodes with his principles and his reasonings. He gives us a parable. It does not illustrate his doctrines. He thinks Congress can abolish slavery and ought to do it in the earliest and best practicable manner. Had he said this, and left his parable of the tares, which retains slavery till dooms day—or the illustration in surgery, which would *spare the tumor till it is ripe*, we could have been satisfied.

The N. H. Patriot,

We fear overrates the numbers and the political courage and fidelity of New-Hampshire Abolitionists. It fears, by its agitation and tremor that we hold the balance of political power in the State, and that we shall devote it to the slave, to the ruin of the party which gives consequence and wealth to that press. We have no such *hope*, as that paper has *fear*.—That there are Abolitionists enough in the voting lists of the State, to defeat the election of the poor recreant, Mr. Atherton, and his co-apologists for slavery, we have no doubt—and their numbers will treble in less than three years. But we fear for their courage—we doubt their clearness of apprehension as to their *political* duty, at this time, and their firmness to do it amid the seductions and hot pressure of party. Our whig brethren will vote for candidates, who have no sympathy with the gist and marrow of our mighty enterprise, because the whig party are now the respecters of the Right of Petition, and are opposing a party, whose *leaders* are openly, and most unfortunately and FATALLY for themselves, pledged to the service of slavery. We fear many of them will do this. They will be more *whig* than *abolitionist*, when the conflict of voting is upon them. And such is the gross and open misbehavior of the leaders of the other party, in the State and Nation—leaders high and low, that it seems almost good abolitionism to vote for anything, *that will oppose them*. On the other hand our democratic brethren will be seduced to believe, that there is a combination between anti-slavery and the whigs, to overthrow a party, bearing a *name* dear to their feelings. And the courtesy of the whig party towards abolitionists, certainly looks, to an eye that sees but half an object, like such a combination. But let our brethren remember, that it takes two to make a bargain. That the whigs are civil to us is true. We ought to be civil to them. France was civil to America in the Revolutionary war. For any *real* good they will bear to any department of our cause, we heartily thank them—and if they get political power, we admonish them to remember the pledges of their conduct and professions. But we enter into no party alliances. Should a political victory result from our combination with them, it would be not an anti-slavery triumph, but a whig triumph, and the anti-slavery cause be lost sight of in the struggle of party. Have not most of their candidates for Congress declared themselves against our polestar doctrine of immediate abolition in the District; and can democratic abolitionists be made to believe that their brethren, who have borne the heat and burden of their cause, would betray it into the hands of such men? No, they cannot be made to believe it. Those who accuse us of it may believe it, but the belief betokens ill of their own integrity. *Faithful* men cannot suspect it in us.

Our own desire is that abolitionists may throw off the party yoke. If they will do this, it matters little to our mind, who is elected to office. Let the anti-slavery men once embody in clear phalanx, and whether they are enough to turn election scales or not, they triumph. They *maintain their own integrity*, and are not answerable for results. If all anti-slavery men, *therefore, and because they are abolitionists*, will sternly cast off party allegiance, *it is victory*,—and slavery will howl at it in all her deepmost kennels. The Athertons and their party subalterns are openly and infamously against the slave,—but it were better to have them all re-elected, if it may be done *without any abolition votes*—than to have their adversaries elected, who are more decently opposed to us, *at the expense of our principles*, and by our votes as *political partizans*. We want these men defeated, but not by dishonorable means. We do not want to be instrumental of their defeat by acting for men, who are, after all, no better abolitionists than they; who are, with them, at infinite distance from the anti-slavery line. We want Mr. Charles Atherton defeated and kept away from Congress—but not because he is not a whig. We do not want *whigism* to keep him at home. We look farther. We want *anti slavery* to bind him down at home. What will slaveholders care for his non-election, if he is defeated by the whig party! They will lay it to his democracy, (such as it is,) and not to his vassal, pro-slaveryism. They will attribute his defeat to the whigs, and what do they care for whigs!—they are whigs themselves, multitudes of them. Their great *compromising* leader is a whig—the democratic-republican-*slaveholder*, Henry Clay; the advocate of North American Independence, who holds MEN as his cattle; who *owns* WOMEN—IMMORTAL, GLORIOUS-SPIRITED WOMEN—WOMEN, under *whose feet* the Creator placed the lower world; whom He "crowned with glory and honor," but a little lower than the seraphim of Heaven. Henry Clay is a whig, and will slavery falter at the election of men who would sustain him for the Presidency? No, indeed. But if *anti-slavery* can bid the car of party in the State stand still—if abolition fanaticism can, per force, conjure down the evil spirit of party—can say to it hitherto shalt thou come but no farther, and here thy proud waves must stay,—then will slavery anticipate its quick doom. Then partyism will bow to the *despised frenzy*, that would elevate the negro to manhood. Brethren, do you understand us? Come forth from the party ranks *en masse!*—every man of you! or stay and give up your anti-slavery professions!

The Patriot calls us niggers and fills its columns with unmanly and dishonorable sneers at our poor colored countrymen and their friends. Let them do it. But it is fatal to their party supremacy. Their doom is sealed. They have precipitated it on their own heads. They have not politicians now to deal with, but an adversary armed capapie with the mail of eternal truth. They are at war with the TRUTH. They are fighting against LIBERTY. They presage their own downfall. They feel like Macbeth, when he saw Birnam wood moving to high Dunsinane and beheld the glare of Mc Duff's steel,—McDuff, "of no woman born."

For the Herald of Freedom.

Friend Rogers,—I like the independent spirit manifested by your correspondent "J. L. B." in your paper of Feb. 9, and I hope his article will be attentively read, and duly considered, by all the patrons of the Herald. I am an abolitionist "*of the straightest sect.*" I go all lengths with the friends of the slave in their *anti slavery*. But I abhor that man worship alluded to by your correspondent; and wish to lend what little influence I have to effect its *immediate abolition*. I have no idea of adoring Mr. Garrison, nor of spreading a silken covering over his errors, merely because he started the anti-slavery enterprise. I greatly fear that Garrison is becoming one of the greatest slaveholders in this slaveholding republic. I speak, of course, of the slavery of the *mind*, and not of the *body*. I greatly fear that he is holding more minds in bondage than the southern planter. Why, what are we to think of such minds as lead men to declare, as the late meeting in Boston did, whose "*resolutions*" you gave us in the Herald of Feb. 9, that "THE LIBERATOR (Mr. Garrison's paper) MUST BE SUSTAINED." That is to say, *it must be sustained, right or wrong*—because it "was the first paper devoted to the cause of immediate emancipation in the United States," &c. *It must be sustained*, though it goes, not only for the abolition of slavery, but for the abolition of all the institutions of our holy religion; and all human governments, and all distinction between the sexes as to their sphere of action; of all physical resistance on the part of either sex, even from the basest assaults of the plunderers of human virtue. *It must be sustained*, must it, though its editor is the '*fearless*' advocate of all these abominations? Why, yes.—"so far from regarding the peculiar views of the editor (of the Liberator) on other topics (topics which do not relate to slavery) as a fault," the meeting above alluded to declare that *they "value"* the paper on this account.

Was there ever a more servile and blind devotion to a mere man than is here manifest? And will you, as you sit in your editorial chair, as the organ of our State Anti-Slavery Society, gravely tell us that "we can't help it," that "*we can't help*" following such a leader? I say, friend Rogers, there is no abolitionism in all this, it is stark slavery.

A TRUE BLUE ABOLITIONIST.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

We snatch a moment to say a word in relation to him and to our article of some papers back headed Massachusetts. It has called forth some sharp animadversion from friendly correspondents as well as at least one malignant effusion through our neighbor Kimball's Panoply. Of this latter we have only to say that it is a tissue of ***roguish misquotation***, and as we know nothing of the ill-natured writer we shall leave the responsibility of this unfairness on the Panoply editor until he gives us the name.

J. L. B. wrote in the Herald. We thank him for his communication. He writes like a thorough-going Garrison abolitionist, only he is not so careful as the Liberator of avoiding inconsistency with himself and is a little over acid in his remarks on colonization and the other enmities to anti-slavery. But we welcome him as an evident abolitionist—but he mightily mistakes us when he thinks we worship Mr. Garrison or would implicitly follow him. We *admire* Wm. Lloyd Garrison. We love to defend him when universally and most ungenerously attacked, as he is and has been from the beginning and *will be till he dies* by friends as well as foes. We don't know any body we should want to *follow* less than the swift Liberator. His *speed* is not at all to our fancy—nor his choice of routes. We like a moderate rail road rate. He goes like sound or like light through the clear air. We like beaten tracks and smooth roads. He traverses the moral landscape like an Indian arrow. He heeds fences, hedges and obstacles, as little as the moose the mountain windfalls, which scarcely break his great trot. No, we have no ambition to *follow Garrison*. But we will not avoid a path because he has gone in it, or grumble, as we avail ourselves of his faithful PIONEERING, because he does not find *highway, laid out and made* in all his path. We will notice more particularly hereafter our correspondent J. L. B. Let him write again. We like him for *speaking his mind*. Our "errors of opinion" will do no harm, while his "*reason* is left free" *here* "to combat them"—and our columns are wide open, only let us be good natured and no matter how boldly and differingly we write. Only let every writer take heed to his feet. We shall some of us stand a chance to get a fall if keenly looked after. We esteem it of no consequence to be merely agreed, except as to our *object*. In that we must be *one*. But as to measures and opinions and men, &c. &c. we must be *independent*, and if agreed, well—if not, as well.—Discussion will *concentrate* us and make us *converge* along the path of duty. *Free discussion* is the thing to kill slavery and pro-slavery.

A word to "A true blue Abolitionist." He asks us if we "will, as we sit in our editorial chair, as the organ of our State Anti-Slavery Society, gravely tell him that we can't help it, that we can't help following such a leader." We answer *no*. We will tell him no such thing. We tell him to follow no leader but Christ the Lord and none other will we follow. We have never intentionally—never at all to our recollection—advocated the *following of any other leader*. We repudiate it as strongly as our "true blue" correspondent. He has read the *misquotings* of the pro-slavery Panoplist. If we have any where advocated the blind following of any leaders, we did not know it and would like occasion to retract the plea. We have spoken of *pioneers*, but not of *leaders*. We have spoken of Washington and of Bonaparte but merely as examples of prudence and of genius. We think their names illustrative of the Liberator for coolness, courage, resource, sagacity and profound judgment in its great department. That we will maintain—but to assign Wm. Lloyd Garrison or any body else the post of anti-slavery leader we never did and never can. The pioneer, our "true blue" correspondent knows, if he has ever been a soldier (and he writes like a staunch one) is any thing but *commander in chief* of the army. He does not lead. He is *led*, in hosts where there is a *commander*. He has no more command than the jolly drummer who tucks upon his tort parchment to rattle down the groans of the dying or to keep the warlike brotherhood in tuneful march.

As to Mr. "Garrison's errors" we have never said a word in the Herald, for them or against them.—When the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society *chooses* to have them discussed in the Herald, its columns will be open to correspondents and to ourselves. For the present we have nothing to say of them, and we commend all "true blue" opposers to them, to give them a broadside in the Boston Liberator, where there is a fair field, and a chance to triumph or fall, to the heart's content.

The Boston resolutions did not declare that "the Liberator must be sustained *right or wrong*." Our correspondent adds that exceptionable clause himself, to the resolution. The Bostonians held that the Liberator must be sustained, *because they* thought it *right*. A resolution that the *Herald must be sustained* our correspondent would vote for, for he says he "goes all lengths with the friends of the slave in their *anti-slavery*." It is wrong to *misquote* even for the sake of running down Garrison. It was unintentional no doubt, for sometimes zeal goes faster than it is aware. We like our "true blue" brother as well as he likes J. L. B. and will give them both wide welcome to the Herald, while we stand as porter here. Only be *carefully correct*, and full of generous good nature, and Heaven speed the *right*.

For the Herald of Freedom.

To Abolitionists of New-Hampshire.

Beloved brethren and friends, permit us to address you on what we deem an important subject. The time has arrived when it is necessary that all the friends of our country, and especially those who profess to be abolitionists, should seek for duty and do it. We, the undersigners, are of school of Washington and Jefferson—our votes have heretofore been given in the support of democracy. We aided in the election of (with shame we confess it) Charles G. Atherton and his associates in Congress, who by the introduction of resolutions and their vote, have denied us the right of being heard in Congress; a right which the Constitution has guaranteed to every citizen of the United States. And what has added insult to injury, the leading papers of the party to which we belong, tell us that the resolutions referred to do not infringe upon our rights, but were merely adopted to give Congress time to attend to more important business, than that on which we petitioned. When it is well known, that if half the time spent in horse-races, cock-fights, &c., by members of Congress, could be spent in considering the petitions of the people, our petitions would all be received, read, referred and acted upon respectfully. We therefore, as free and independent citizens of Plymouth, take this opportunity publicly to renounce the doctrine which many of the leaders of our party maintain, viz: sticking to the party, although the candidates in nomination do not entertain the same views that we do.

1st. We renounce it because we view it as contrary to the spirit of genuine democracy.

2d. Because if carried out in principle and practice, it will destroy both morality and religion;—for the selection of our favorite party for a few years last past, has proved to a demonstration, that morality and religion have been almost, if not entirely disregarded.

3d. We renounce it because if persisted in, it will result in the re-election of Mr. Atherton to Congress, who we think is wholly unworthy the confidence of any free man of either political party. We, therefore, shall take the liberty in future, to vote for such men only as will cast the weight of their influence in favor of equal rights, and the abolition of slavery wherever the Constitution will sanction it. We earnestly hope in future, that one of the political parties will make such selections for State and National officers that we can conscientiously vote for them. Should any of our democratic friends question the propriety of our publishing our views, we would say to such, we do it to lead the way for such as are halting between two opinions;—to strengthen and encourage those that are weak. And we warn every true friend of his country to beware of party politicians—for if with the light we now have, we have been led so far astray, as to appoint publick servants who totally disregard the cries of the poor, and reject the petitions of their friends, we have every reason to believe that unless we speedily retract, and boldly rally around the tottering standard of liberty, it will soon fall never to rise but by revolution and bloodshed. Therefore let every one who regards his own liberty, or wishes to retain it as an inheritance for the rising generation, shake off the party shackles, and in future be governed by none but the pure principles of morality and religion—knowing that we must soon answer to God for the deeds done here in the body.

JOHN RIDEOUT,
J. H. GILL,
CALEB D. PENNIMAN,
WILLIAM GILL,
EBENEZER HEATH,
OLIVER FLANDERS,
ISAAC BEAN,
SAMUEL WELLS,
WILLIAM WELCH.

Plymouth, Feb. 18, 1839.

We welcome to our paper the above from our townsmen—all real genuine signers—we know the men and nearly all the hand-writings. We understood that the Patriot a week or two *since* talked of our setting ***traps for democrats*** up in Plymouth ***bated with niggers*** and catching out one old man over seventy. Here is the signature of that old man and eight of his townsmen, one of them a recent town officer by democratic votes (which we mention to convince the Patriot that he is a real flesh-and-blood democrat—no fiction) a fine haul of democrats, caught with ***nigger bait!***

Bated with niggers! Poor dishonorable editor thus to speak of his fellow men—calling them niggers in bitter and cruel scorn and malignity—trifling with immortal men—and then sneering at the philanthropy of these conscientious and upright men, for venturing to act independently of the base trammels of slaveholding party. We tell you Mr. Patriot, this bait of niggers as you call it will catch all the real-democrats in your ranks—all the free hearts and freedom loving spirits. In this cause we are not trappers but fishers of men, and we shall thin your ranks of all that is worth catching. The ground you are taking against anti-slavery—your talk about niggers and bobalition and all that base, vulgar misanthropy and tyranny is sealing your doom. We have no pleasure in hastening it any further than it delivers this state from your pro-slavery influence. But you will hasten it upon yourselves and the whigs will take advantage of it. They see you plunging your crazy ship upon these rocks where you will wreck. Nothing gratifies your enemies like your sneers at anti-slavery. It is the foolish pride that goeth before destruction, and the haughtiness that precedes a fall. You are slighting and despising the sacred principle of liberty and will perish. We caution you and your resolution mongers about the state not to talk out your majority against niggers. Take the warning. It is given in good faith. We call upon abolitionists of all parties to come out like the Plymouth nine. We will see if there be not in the state seven thousand who will not bow the knee "to Baal."

At the late annual meeting of the Merrimack County A. S. Society in Boscawen, a Committee was appointed to confer with the Manager of the State A. S. Society, or with such of the members as might be convenient to meet, in reference to a list of candidates for Governor and members of Congress, to prepare such list as they might deem it proper to recommend to the consideration of abolitionists, and to cause the same to be published in the Herald of Freedom. And also to cause such number of tickets as might be deemed advisable to be printed and distributed. In pursuance of which the said Committee and Managers have agreed to recommend to the support of their abolition brethren at the coming election for Governor and for Representatives to Congress the following citizens—

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES WILSON,
of Keene.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

DANIEL HOIT, of Sandwich,
JOSEPH M. HARPER, of Canterbury,
PETER P. WOODBURY, of Bedford,
JOEL EASTMAN, of Conway,
NATHANIEL SOUTHWORTH, of Lyme.

THE "MASSACHUSETTS ABOLITIONIST,"

Is the title of a new paper recently established in Boston, the first number of which, published on the 7th inst. was received at our office last week. It is at present edited under the direction of a public committee, but is expected soon to be placed under the editorial supervision of Elizur Wright Jr. now one of the Secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It is to be exclusively devoted to the cause of abolition, the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slave; and to effect this most desirable object, it will urge both moral and political action. We hail it as a noble coadjutor in the cause of human freedom, and devoutly pray for its success.

C.

For the Herald of Freedom.

The Independent Ticket.

Brethren, rally around it! Off with your party shackles and come up to the work like freemen. The cause of humanity—the cause of human liberty, demands the sacrifice. It is called for by the spirit of the times—by the voices of patriots and philanthropists of our own beloved country, and by those of every other land whose eyes are turned hitherward to witness the triumph—ay, the ultimate of liberty. Are *we* free? Is our allegiance to party broken? Or are we yet chained to the car of partisan welfare? Brethren, let it not be so. Ponder well the character and influence of your votes—solemnly ask yourselves, as you deposite them in the ballot-box, whether they tell *for* or *against* human liberty? Oh the ineffable meanness—the base servility, of allowing our political prejudices to triumph over our reason and conscience! No—let us never stoop to the degrading act. Let us rather determine—"may our right hands forget their cunning, if we fail faithfully to do our duty." *One*, at least, is determined to stand up erect in the conflict. One neck shall remain unbowed, whatever others may do. Nor one alone. Old Hillsborough has a firm and devoted band who will never bow the knee unto Baal. She will nobly respond to the battle cry of "Grafton" and "Cheshire" and "Merrimack." Whigs, *can* you vote for the regular Congressional whig ticket with its unsettled, wavering principles? Democrats, *will* you belie your noble profession and throw your influence in favor of that which is darkened by the name of ATHERTON? Lift up, then, the Independent standard—and bear it nobly over the stormy waters.

M. A. C.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Several reasons why one who claims to be a consistent abolitionist cannot give his vote to aid the election of the Hon. John Page *to the office of Governor of New-Hampshire.*

Mr. Page is opposed to the emancipation on the soil, of a single American slave, either in the district of Columbia, the territories or the states, and to the abolition of the domestic slave trade.

Mr. Page is in favor of the admission of new states to the Union with constitutions not only tolerating slavery, but even prohibiting their own legislatures from passing laws for the emancipation of the slave.

Mr. Page, in the *Methodist* meeting house in Haverhill, on thanksgiving day 1837, in conversation with an abolitionist, said, "I'll have no abolition preaching in this house."

Mr. Page, in the same house not long since, after the reading by the minister of a notice for the monthly concert of *prayer* for the slaves, and the *peaceful* abolition of American slavery, said, "I'll put a stop to that." Such notices are not now read in said house.

Mr. Page, at a *public* table in Grafton county, said in an *angry* tone, "nobody but *fools* and *old women* are abolitionists."

In short, Mr. Page maintains that the "American slave is *happier* and *better off* in slavery than he can be if set free."

Abolitionists of New-Hampshire, will you assist in electing *any* man holding *such* principles, to an office whice he *can* and *will* use to the extension of American slavery?

MOOSEHILLOCK.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Mr. Editor,—I am glad to see the name of Joel Eastman Esq. at the *head* of the Congression ticket, published in the last Herald. If there is an abolitionist in New-Hampshire, whatever may be his *political* or *religious* creed, who will not vote for Mr. Eastman at the coming election, to represent this State in the next Congress, let him renounce his abolitionism and no longer disgrace that *honorable* name by his hypocritical professions. For what are we as abolitionists *now* mainly contending? Is it not for the *immediate* abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, the territories, the abolition of the slave trade there and between the States, and to prevent the extension of slavery by prohibiting the admission of new states to the Union with constitutions tolerating it?

On these points and other important ones relating to our enterprise, Mr. Eastman gives us satisfactory answers. Yourself, Mr. Editor, could not have done better. He says, "that Congress should *immediately* exercise *all* its clearly constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade *every where* within its jurisdiction." What more can we ask. Here are no enquiries after the "names of the Managers of the N. H. A. S. Society"—no "decided opposition to the *plans* and projects of the abolitionists"—no "public sentiment"—no "gradualism"—no "parable"—no "*tares*." Mr. Eastman like a *freeman* "alone of all the rest" in the face and eyes of "public sentiment," has adopted our motto—"*immediatism*." Shall we give it up by now refusing or *neglecting* to give him our support? Forbid it decency! Forbid it humanity! It would not only bring disgrace upon ourselves, but it would be adding to the cup of bitterness already administered to the poor slave by a degenerate son of New-Hampshire. Oh, how it would make the slave mother's heart leap for joy with hope for the freedom of her little ones, to know that New-Hampshire had declared in favor of *immediate* universal emancipation.—Brethren—remember that we *profess* to be laboring for the slave. An opportunity now presents itself to show our *sincerity*. We can help him if we *will*. Upon *us* rests the responsibility.

B. K. T.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Mr. Editor,—It is amusing to see how our self-styled democratic republicans carry out their principles. Their principles are the same that Bonaparte exercised over France, the sultan over the Turks, and the slaveholders over their slaves. There are some half dozen of these pure democratic slaveholders in our town, who are riding all around their plantations, counting the number of slaves, and preparing them for the coming election, and they are not satisfied to reckon three fifths, as their brethren do at the South, but they presume and claim the right to vote for their whole number. But I understand that there is an insurrection got up among some of the slaves on our plantation, and some of them have risen and asserted their right to vote themselves, and they have become so daring that they have assembled together to concert measures to obtain their liberty, which has created great alarm among the slaveholders, and they have called a meeting to devise means to put down this daring rebellion. They have given out threats that if there is any more of these riotous assemblies, they will immediately repair to the place, let loose all their hounds, and bring their great gun to bear upon them, and disperse them. And now, Mr. Editor, as you have espoused the cause of the slave, I wish you to give these poor emancipated slaves some advice, for there is a number, and the number is increasing, who are determined to be free, and come to the polls and vote down massa Atherton & Co; but I expect they will have the whole standing army upon them, and as the decisive battle is soon to be fought, which will decide the question between liberty and slavery, I will give you the result immediately after the engagement.

AN INSURGENT SLAVE.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Derry, Feb. 12, 1839.

Mr. Editor,—I am one of those among many others who believe that if we would be consistent and do all we can for the honor of our country and the welfare of our enslaved fellow countrymen, we are in duty bound to exercise our power at the ballot box, with special reference to the great question of slavery. I have the honor of hailing from old Rockingham, and from not the least important part of it. Derry is distinguished for its literary and religious institutions. We are doing something here for the cause of humanity, and if our hearts do not deceive us we want to do more. We have had two lectures upon the subject of slavery this winter from the Rev. Mr. Brewster, and have the promise of more from the same competent source. Our meetings are well attended, and although many who attend are not the acknowledged friends of our cause, yet we are gratified to, witness such a readiness to hear upon the subject. But there is one subject of peculiar interest at this time on account of which I write more particularly. To tell the truth, we are not pleased with the nominations of this district for either party. Some of us are whigs and some of us are democrats, and we are neither of us satisfied—and there are some at least, of both parties, who cannot vote for the candidates. As to Mr. Bartlett's sentiments, we feel satisfied that they are not favorable to our cause, although we have not seen his answer in full. We judge of him in part, from his conduct in former years, which is well known to all who have been acquainted with him. But we judge of his answer to the A. S. Society, from the fact, that we suppose some of his friends in this place were not willing we should see it, and to accomplish this object, secured the package of papers in which his answer was, after it reached town, before the abolitionists could obtain them. Mr. Wilkins we understand thought the questions proposed to him not even worth his notice. Our enemies are always harping the inconsistencies of abolitionists, and we fear if we vote for their candidates, they will afterwards reproach us for our inconsistency.

We therefore desire to cast our votes in favor of the cause we love, and how shall we do this? I would suggest that we have a County convention of abolitionists, on the last week of Feb. or the first in March, in some place where we can be accommodated, to select our own candidates, or at least to concentrate our energies in some consistent, effectual manner, so that our consciences may not upbraid us for neglecting the poor, down-trodden slave. I would propose that we meet in Derry, or in Chester, as I think we could be accommodated in either of these places as to a place of meeting, and sure I am, the friends of the cause here will do all they can to render assistance. But if another place is thought more advisable, we are willing to go, only let us have a convention. If no one else gives a call, we would call from this place, and earnestly too. Who will second the call? Abolitionists of Rockingham County, have you not something to do? If so, do it. If not, then divest yourselves of the name of abolitionists, and let the slave perish; but remember, the God of the slave will bring you to account.

GILBERT PILLSBURY.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Origin of the Human Race, and other Curious Matters.

Father, (said young Edward) do you believe that all the different nations of the earth had the sameorigin?

Father. Yes, my son, I do. Reason, philosophy and Divine revelation all lead to the conclusion, that all the nations of the earth sprung from the same pair of ancestors.

Edward. How then can you account for the great variety of complexions, or color of the skin of different nations, namely, white, black, mahogany or blackish brown, yellowish brown, olive and tawny; and the difference in organic structure, and the great difference in stature, and also the various colors and degrees of fineness or coarseness of the hair?

Father. Why the Asiatic or Mongolian should have a head nearly square, the Caribs a flat skull, the Mogul Tartar a flat visage, the Calmuc race curved legs, or the African negro woolly hair and a flat foot, are matters not of easy solution; but natural causes produce a great diversity in the human family. Climate, food, the sterility or fertility of the soil, habit or modes of living, education, and other peculiar circumstances, are sufficient to produce all the varieties in the human species. And some of these causes produce varieties in the same species of the lower orders of creation in respect to size, color, hair, wool &c. not less wonderful than those exhibited in the human species. Instances of this sort are too numerous to particularize. The want of a sufficient supply of food would affect the stature of man as well as the size of a brute animal. The most diminutive of our race are the Laplanders and Nova Zemblains in Europe—the Samoieds, Ostiaos and Tungooses in Asia, and the Greenlanders and Esquimaux in America. But the most pigmy form is that of the Kimos, who inhabit the lofty and cold mountains of Madagascar. They not only have scanty means of subsistence, but are affected by the severity of their climate. Climates where the earth yields an abundance, and a certain degree of heat, though less than that of the tropics, appear most favorable to the increase of stature. The tallest tribes are situated at the back of Cape Horn, and the Cape of Good Hope. But the best models of human form, as well as the fairest complexions are found in the temperate climes, where a sufficient supply of food is obtained by active industry, and where no burning sun brands upon the skin a sable hue.

Edward. Do you believe that the sun affects the complexion? Can that make black white, or white black?

F. Upon this point you appear no more ignorant than thousands around you. Philosophy has clearly disclosed the fact, that the color of the skin is the effect of the solar light and heat, or in other words, climate. The quality of our food has also some effect upon color, as well as the quantity upon the stature. Learned physiologists have satisfactorily proved that the color of the skin results from physical causes;—that the action of solar light and heat upon the mucous pigment, which forms the middle layer of the general integrement of the skin, gives the color. You well know, that exposure to the burning rays of the sun will turn the whitest skin to a brown or deep brown, and that unless withdrawn from such exposure, it can never again become white. Look through all the works of nature, and you will find, with perhaps few exceptions, that the sun gives the color. In respect to the vegetable kingdom, it is certain that color is produced by the sun's rays, without which, as you may demonstrate by experiments, there would be no color. Why should not the solar light affect the human complexion as well as the color of vegetables?

E. Because a human being is not a vegetable. And we know the fact that in the same degrees of latitude, and in the same climates, there is a great variety of human complexions.

F. True—but that fact is explained by the migration of different tribes from various climates—the intermixture of portions of different nations. This is exemplified in Egypt, in various other countries, and in our own.

E. In what climate is the fairest or whitest complexion?

F. The whitest are in the temperate climes. And in this particular the Georgians, or Circassians in Asia hold the highest rank; and in our own climate the rose and the lily beautify the face of our "better half." But the expression, "fairest complexion," has almost as many different meanings, as there are different degrees of latitude or different nations inhabiting different climates. In each, the native complexion is deemed the fairest. It was believed in Egypt that Cleopatra, the Queen, had the fairest complexion.

E. I presume she had.—and that her skin was as white as snow.

F. You evince a fair specimen of our common notions and prejudices. We think that no lady can be fair and beautiful, unless she is white. Cleopatra, with her matchless beauty, was not white, like an English or a Circassian beauty, but had the same complexion as have now the female natives of Egypt. Beauty is a relative term. We believe that our remote ancestors were white like ourselves. Point out to me that portion of the Asiatic region, where our remote ancestors had their birth—tell me the complexion of the natives who now occupy it, and I will convince you that our ancestors had the same complexion.

E. What! Father! Do you believe our ancestors were black?

F. Not sable, like the natives in the equatorial regions; but not white, like the Circassians, the English, or ourselves.

E. Why, you surprise me. Not white! If such were the fact, is there any evidence of it?

F. The evidence is as strong as proof from Holy Writ, which I will unfold to you. The sacred writings put an end to all philosophic speculations in respect to the origin of different nations; but before adverting to that proof, I will mention certain other matters to show that all nations had the same origin. There is a peculiar organic structure, certain powers, qualities and attributes, common to all human beings wherever found, by which they prove they bear the Divine image, and by which they are distinguished from all the lower order of beings. Among these are distinguished their superior intellectual faculties, and their capacity of speech and reason.

E. But the lower animals reason also—and the horse, the dog, and particularly the elephant, seem to reason as well as some men I have seen.

F. Their power of reasoning is very limited—they are guided more by instinct than reason. There is another very strong evidence that all nations had the same origin. It is the human hand, that wonderfully contrived instrument, which, next to the intellect, gives to man his physical power and dominion over the animal kingdom. And it is a remarkable fact, that among all the varieties of our species, the hand has the same organic structure. This could not have been the effect of accident. It was so ordered by our Creator.

E. I cannot think that the Caffrees or Patagonians who are generally over six feet and often nearly seven feet in stature, and the short negroes, the American Indian, and ourselves all came from the same stock. It seems to be impossible.

F. But the distinctive characteristics among nearly all the nations of the earth are so various, that the same mode of reasoning which would go to prove different pairs of ancestors to those you mention, would prove that a large number of nations, varying as much from each other, must all have sprung from different ancestors—and thus the Almighty must have created perhaps fifty different pairs of ancestors. There is still another evidence. All human beings have in common or alike, that emanation from Deity, the immortal soul. This is the Divine image impressed upon him, and gives him his exalted rank in the scale of existence.

E. I understand that many doubt whether negroes have souls any more than monkeys or baboons—and I expect that Cain was their ancestor, as he had a black "mark" set upon him.

F. I have often heard such logic before. It is the logic of infidels who reject the Bible as being a mere fiction. There is proof enough from facts well authenticated, that the faculties of educated negroes are equal to those of others.—Several have received a liberal education in the English colleges, and were ornaments in the departments of science and literature. Some of the negro tribes recently discovered in the interior of Africa, particularly those at Timbuctoo, are said to be in every respect superior to our English ancestors, at the period when they lived in rudely constructed huts, and were clothed with the skins of wild beasts. Accounts of travellers in Africa further show that all the native tribes are not black, but are of various hues, differing in some measure according to the different degrees of latitude or climate. Should we believe that Cain had a black skin, his colored progeny must all have been lost in the deluge, as only Noah and his family were saved.

E. I never thought of that before,—but certainly the negroes could not have originated from the same ancestors we did. Perhaps they sprung from Canaan. We read that Noah put a curse upon him, and declared that he should be the servant of servants unto his brethren.

F. I will now, my son, close the argument, leaving all philosophical inquiries, and the speculations of infidels. The person who holds the doctrine, that the Negro, Indian, or other races originated from different pairs of progenitors cannot be a believer in christianity. If we believe the Mosaic history, or the declaration recorded in the New Testament (Acts 17: 26) that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," we must believe, that the red men of the American forest, the proud European, the degraded African Negro, the blackish brown man of New South Wales, the sallow Asiatic, the handsome and well proportioned Georgian, the tall Patagonian, and the dwarfish tribes of the arctic regions all sprang from Adam and Eve. We must believe also that Shem, Ham and Japheth were the three sons of Noah "that went forth out of the ark;" "and of them was the whole earth overspread." The Mosaic narrative of Noah's descendants also affirms, that "by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood." It is true, it is declared that Noah put a curse upon Canaan—but Noah had not the power to change the color of his skin. In the fertile regions of Asia Minor assigned for the separate residence of the Canaanites, it does not appear that they were *slaves*, or that the color of their skin was any darker than that of the other descendents of Noah. But we are brought to the conclusion that some of the descendants of Noah migrated, in the course of time, to the African region, and ultimately received such complexion as that climate naturally gives. To climate therefore, connected with certain other causes to which we have alluded, must be ascribed all the varieties of the human complexion, unless we reject Holy Writ. If we are unable to explain the causes of the differences in structure and certain other distinctive characteristics in the human species, let us remember with deep humility that human reason cannot assign the causes of many wonderful operations of nature which constantly come within our vision.

Slavery in the District.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, under date of February 4th, writes—"Mr. Slade of Vermont, asked leave to introduce some resolutions, and begged that they might be read, in order that gentlemen might know what they were called to vote upon. Objection was made, but finally the clerk began to read the preamble. He was not however permitted to proceed, and in the midst of the raging of the elements the resolutions were withdrawn and notice given that they should be presented at some future day. Perhaps some of your readers may desire to look a theset resolutions. I therefore send a copy of them. The circumstance which is alluded to in the preamble I did not behold, but I have learned from undoubted authority that a scene was presented horrible enough to make every one possessed of a spark of human feeling, hide his head and cry out "age, thou art ashamed!" Here, at mid day, under the eaves of the capitol of the oldest republic in the world, the capitol of a country boasting to be the advocate of liberty and human rights, over whose walls the star-spangled banner was then floating in majesty, a band of men, chained together were driven by, in the presence of the American people! Shame! Shame! And this is not an unfrequent spectacle!"

Whereas, on the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, here were driven by the doors of the capitol of the United States, in view of numbers of both Houses of Congress, thirty men, chained and handcuffed, together with twenty women and children: And whereas, there are circumstances which justify a strong suspicion that it was for no offence against the laws of the United States, or any of the States, that said men, women and children were chained, handcuffed and driven as aforesaid;—Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of seven members of this House be forthwith appointed, to inquire and report—

1. The authority under which the said men, women, and children were thus chained, handcuffed and driven as aforesaid;

2. Whether they were charged with the commission of crimes; and if so, of what crimes, and when and where committed; or

3. Whether they had been convicted of crimes: and if so, of what crimes, and by what tribunal convicted; and

4. Whether the person who chained, handcuffed, and drove, the said men, women and children, were officers of the United States, duly authorised to have the custody of criminals within the District of Columbia; and if so, whether they committed said men, women and children to the common jail of said District for trial, or to the penitentiary thereof for punishment.

Resolved, That said Committe be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to report to this House by bill or otherwise.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this town, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Mary Ann P. Bouton, wife of Rev. N. Bouton, aged 34. She was the eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Bell, of Chester. Her funeral services were attended at the North Church on Monday, by a large assembly of citizens and christian friends, who testified a deep sympathy, not only with the bereaved husband and seven motherless children; but with the afflicted and widowed mother. Only three days before the death of her daughter, Mrs. Bell received the melancholly intelligence of the death of her son Christopher, in Havanna. Mrs. Bouton is the *eigth* child that she has buried; two sons yet survive. The mourning friends are comforted under this heavy affliction, by the evidence her life exhibited, that she was habitually prepared for the great change.

In Hebron, on Sunday, the 3d inst. after an illness of two hours, Mr. Evan Bartlett, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 78. He was born at Newbury, Mass. July 12, 1760, was at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, guarded Burgoines' troops at Winter Hill, was the last in the retreat at Rhode-Island with General Sullivan—was a good citizen a good husband a good father. Although his family may mourn his loss, yet they have the consolation of knowing that they have done all in their power to make his last days comfortable and happy.—*Com.*

In Nashua, Dea. Elijah Leach, 67.

REMITTANCES.

S. S. Vilas, S. Foskett, J. Harkness, M. Page, E. Maxfield, T. K. Gage, H. Evans, N. Kimball, S. Marble, J. W. Poole, H. Ballou, E. Kilburn, A. Kempton, S. Ainsworth, E. Gove, J. Peabody, C. Davis, W. D. M'Queston, E. P. Elliot, E. Lamprey, A. Foster, $1 00 each.

Concord F. A. S. Soc. $12 00.

J. Fisher, A. Tappan, 10 00 each.

N. Southworth, P. Robinson, 3 00 each.

W. Abbot, 1 50. P. Brown, 1 25.

J. V. Richardson, 75. S. D. Stone, 55. S. Cate, 50.

NOTICES.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Cheshire Co. Anti-Slavery Society will be held at FITZWILLIAM on TUESDAY the 5th of March at 10 o'clock A. M. Speakers are expected from abroad, and all the friends of Freedom are invited to attend as business of importance is expected to come before the meeting.

J. HASKELL, Sec'y.

The Board of Managers of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society are hereby notified that their meeting stands adjourned to Monday next, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the Editor's Office.

The MONTHLY MEETING of the Concord Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Mrs. W. W. Estabrook's, on Wednesday next, at two o'clock, P. M.

The MONTHLY CONCERT of Prayer for Slaves, and the peaceful abolition of American Slavery, on *Monday evening next* at the Vestry of the Baptist Church at seven o'clock.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Last Tuesday in February.

By leave of Divine Providence, Rev. E. T. Taylor, of Boston, will deliver an Address in this town, at the Baptist Meeting House, on Tuesday the 26th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. The public generally are invited to attend.

Pittsfield Academy.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence in both departments on Monday the 4th of March next, to continue twelve weeks.

Tuition, $3.00, on entrance. French, Music, and Drawing, an additional charge.

J. CURTIS, Principal.

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Observer.

If such be our degradation, we ought to know the awful truth, and those among us who retain a portion of the spirit of our ancestors should set themselves to work to recover their degenerate posterity.—*Dr. Channing, as quoted in Dr. Hawes' Letter.*

Sons of that Pilgrim band,
Whose tombs among you stand,
A beacon light!
Where sleeps that godlike soul
That spurned all base control
For God and right!

Crush ye that freedom down
Which they so nobly won,
And gave to you?
Freedom of speech and thought,
As God and conscience taught;
Freedom to do!

Men of a sterner make,
For God and freedom's sake,
They hither came;
Can ye, their free-born sons,
Disgrace the Puritans,
And soil their fame!

Unaw'd, high-soul'd and free,
For God and liberty
They toil'd, they bled;
Shall freedom, sacred trust!
Be trampled in the dust,
Now they are dead.

Sons of the Pilgrim dead,
Where has that spirit fled,
Their legacy?
Ye bear their honored names,
Their blood boils through your veins,
Be free, be free!

Spirit of those old men,
Who strove for freedom then,
Return, return!
Along the paths they trod,
Over their hallow'd sod,
Again to burn!

From the Norfolk Advertiser.

Appeal to the South in behalf of Emancipation.

Wake, spirit of the South!
Land of the brave and free—
And scorn to let the North
Take this great work from thee!

Wake from thy slumbers, wake!
Take up the holy cause,
Ere God shall vengeance take,
For his insulted laws!

From thy lethargic sleep,
Wake! ere it be too late;
Ere thou shalt wake to weep—
O wherefore will ye wait?

Arise, and take the lead—
Wait not a louder call—
And scorn to eat the bread
That's earned by unpaid toil!

Land of our Washington!
O canst *thou* hold a slave?
Perish the hated thought,
In dark oblivion's grave!

Where has the spirit fled,
That roused thy patriot sires?
Think of thy noble dead,
Till it thy bosom fires!

O make it all thine own,
To do this work of love—
Dispense fair freedom's boon—
Thy noble lineage prove!

Chivalrous South, awake!
The islands of the sea,
Their chains and fetters break,
And set the captives free!

Wake, spirit of the South!
Bid slavery cease to be—
And through thy borders blow
The trump of jubilee!

One mandate sent from thee,
And slavery is no more—
And anthems of the free
Shall peal along thy shore.

MISCELLANY.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

Interesting Trial.

A case was tried before the Court of Common Pleas for *Criminal Cases*, in Worcester, a few weeks since, which, on account of the principles it involved, and the interest which has been manifested in it, deserves something more than a passing notice.

Some time last spring, a woman, named Olivia Eames, formerly of this county, but who had for some years past, resided at New-Orleans, returned, in consequence of her husband's decease, to reside with her friends in Holden, bringing with her a black girl, named Anne, whom she claimed as her slave. After a while, the neighbors learned that she was intending to send the girl back to New-Orleans, and was, in fact, negotiating through a friend in that city, for her sale. She had been offered $800 for her, but asked $1000. Meantime, while arrangements were making for her removal, the girl repeatedly, though cautiously, expressed to the neighbors her alarm at the prospect of being returned into slavery, her desire for freedom, and her hopes that something would be done for her rescue.

Knowing that, by the laws of the State, she was entitled to her freedom, and that if it was not attended to, she would soon be beyond the reach of those laws, a *writ of personal replevin* was obtained, to remove her from the custody of her mistress, and was put into the hands of an officer. The serving of the writ was strenuously resisted by the mistress, even to the offering of personal violence to the officer; but after a detention of two or three hours, he obtained custody of the girl, and she was removed, and was provided for by those who obtained the writ, and who gave bonds to abide the result of it. At the term of the Court at which the writ was returnable, (the first week in September,) the action was continued till the next term.

On the 24th of September, the term of the Court for the trial of Criminal Cases commenced, and the circumstances relating to this case became the subject of investigation, before the Grand Jury. The result of the inquiry was, a bill of indictment against Samuel Stratton, Samuel Foster, Earmon White, Jr., and James Cheney, for a *conspiracy to remove Anne from the voluntary service of Olivia Eames, and, for the accomplishment of that purpose, making use of the process of law, commonly called a writ of personal replevin.* For the resistance, which was offered to the service of that writ, no indictment was found! *The defendents were not arrested*, but learning that a bill was found against them, they voluntarily appeared and asked for trial. Investigation was what they most earnestly sought. The District Attorney, however, did not see fit to bring the case to trial, but had it continued till the January term, against their wishes.

At the December term of the Court of Common Pleas, the action of replevin again came on, and was suffered to go by default against the defendant, (the mistress) and judgment was taken, against her *by agreement of the parties*, for nominal damages, of one dollar, and costs of Court. Thus, the freedom of the girl was legally established.

The indictment was called on the 26 ult. and the defendents (prisoners they were not) again voluntarily appeared for trial. The case on the part of the prosecution, occupied the whole of the 29th, and till past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. The points which seemed to be chiefly relied upon, on the side of the government, were, first, that Anne remained voluntarily and of choice with her mistress, and had no wish to leave her, and *secondly*, that, although she might be entitled to her freedom, and desirous of leaving her mistress, yet the defendents had no right, on the supposition or the knowledge of such choice, to take upon themselves to act in her behalf, unless they should show special authority from her for that purpose—and that, without such authority, they exposed themselves to the penalties of this prosecution. The question growing out of the last position was argued at some length, and was not sustained by the court to the extent claimed by the District Attorney.—The testimony on behalf of the government made out a tolerably fair case, provided there had not been another side to the question, and admitting it all to be true and not colored, one would have thought, almost, that Anne was really desirous of remaining with her mistress, and unwilling to leave her when the officer came for her.

The counsel for the defence then called his witnesses without making any formal opening of the case. Two, only, were examined before the adjournment of the Court for dinner, and, although the strength of the defence was not in, yet we believe very few left the Court House with any doubts of the result. It was shown, by these witnesses, that Anne was under such a state of duress, in consequence of threats which had been made to her, that she dared not to speak publicly of her wishes, or to give her mistress any cause to suspect her intention of leaving her. Still, she had communicated, to those in whom she had confidence, her desire to become free, and her wish that the necessary measures should be taken to effect it, and in consequence of her request, the writ of replevin was procured. It was shown, too, that instead of going reluctantly with the officer, as had been pretended, she, in fact, had been anxiously waiting for the opportunity, and had her clothes all packed up in two bundles the day previous, ready for a start. Her mistress found the bundles, and mentioned the fact to another person, remarking at the same time, "if she was not *a nigger*, it would look like running away."

At the opening of the Court, in the afternoon, the District Attorney addressed the Court, and remarked that the testimony already in on the part of the defendents had given a new aspect to the case, that the government had no testimony by which to meet or control it, and that under such circumstances, he did not feel it his duty to proceed any further with the trial. He said further that the evidence "*abundantly justified the issuing of the process of personal replevin, and that the defendants were fully entitled to a verdict of acquittal*," and desired that the jury would at once render such a verdict, which, under direction of the Court, they did, and the defendants were forthwith discharged.

The spectators were generally disappointed in not being able to hear the whole testimony for the defence, and the defendants themselves, though they had no cause to complain of the result, would, still, have been better pleased with an opportunity of showing the whole strength of their case.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

IN the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

An Act relating to Insolvent Debtors.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened, as follows:*—

Any person, whose property shall be attached, or who shall be holden to bail, or committed to gaol, on any original writ, or mense process, may give bond to the creditor, in sufficient penalty, with sureties, conditioned to satisfy the judgment, which may be recovered in such suit, within thirty days after final judgment rendered therein; and such property shall be thereby released from attachment, the bail shall be discharged from their liability, or the person so committed shall be discharged from prison. Such bond shall be taken by the officer, by whom such property was attached, or bail taken, or in whose custody such person shall be imprisoned, and shall be by him forthwith returned to the Court, where such writ or process is returnable. And such officer shall be liable for taking an insufficient bond or insufficient sureties in the same manner, as such officers are liable for taking insufficient bail; but if the creditor shall in writing approve such bond, or if the same shall be approved in writing by two Justices of the Peace, the sureties being by them examined under oath, and appearing on such examination, to be worth at least twice the amount claimed in such action, over and above what will pay all their debts, the said officer shall not be so liable. Provided however, that any mortgage, pledge, or other security whatever, made to such sureties for the purpose of indemnifying them for signing such bond, shall be wholly void.

SEC. 2. If any person, whose goods are attached, of who has been holden to bail, or committed to prison, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after the day of such attachment, or of his arrest, to give such bond, any creditor of such person may apply by petition to the Judge of Probate for the County in which the said debtor resides, setting forth said facts, and if the same shall appear to said Judge to be true, the said debtor shall be by him adjudged an Insolvent Debtor. Provided however, that before such decree shall be made, such proceedings shall be forthwith discontinued, in case such debtor shall give bond as aforesaid, in all actions then commenced against him. And any debtor, who shall desire to take the benefit of this act, may apply by petition to such Judge of Probate, and therewith exhibit under oath a schedule of all his property and estate of every kind, and such schedule of his creditors showing the amount due to them respectively, and the nature of their claims, as is hereinafter set forth, and shall thereupon be adjudged an Insolvent Debtor.

SEC. 3. When any person shall be adjudged an Insolvent Debtor, all his right and interest in, and control over, any property or estate whatever, except the property by law exempted from attachment, shall forthwith cease, in the same manner, as if such person were dead, except for the sole purpose of transferring such property to the assignee, as hereinafter provided. And the said Judge of Probate shall appoint, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, some suitable person to be administrator of said estate, who shall be called an assignee; and one or more suitable persons to be commissioners, to examine and allow the claims of the creditors against such estate. And the said assignee shall have all the powers, rights and authority, in relation to the management, settlement, administration and distribution of the estate of such Insolvent Debtor; shall give bonds, perform the same duties, and in all respects subject to the same liabilities, as if such Insolvent Debtor were deceased, intestate and insolvent, and such assignee were administrator of his said estate. And the said commissioners and the said Judge of Probate, respectively, shall perform the same duties, and exercise the same powers, subject to the same restrictions, in relation thereto; and all persons interested in such estate shall be subject to the same duties, and shall have and enjoy the same rights and remedies, as they would be by law subject, or entitled to, if such Insolvent Debtor were dead, intestate, and insolvent, and such assignee were administrator on his estate. Provided however, that the said Judge may make such allowance to the Debtor for the present support of himself and his family as he may judge reasonable considering their actual condition as to age, health, and ability to support themselves not exceeding five per cent. upon the appraised value of his estate and not exceeding two hundred dollars in the whole, and if after payment of all the debts of such Insolvent Debtor, which shall be proved and allowed by the commissioner, any surplus shall remain in the hands of the assignee, the same shall be paid or reconveyed, to such debtor, or his legal representatives. And if any Insolvent Debtor shall die pending the settlement of his estate under this act, the proceedings shall notwithstanding be continued and concluded in the same manner and with the same effect as if he had lived.

SEC. 4. The Judge of Probate shall forthwith, by warrant under his hand and seal, appoint some suitable person, as messenger, to take possession of the property of the person, by him adjudged an Insolvent Debtor, excepting such as may be by law exempt from attachment, and of all deeds, books of account, and papers of such debtor, and keep the same safely, until the appointment of an assignee, as hereinafter provided. And such messenger shall, as soon as may be after his appointment, demand and receive from the debtor and from all other persons, all the property and estate of such debtor, in his or their possession, with all the deeds, books of account and papers of the debtor relating thereto: And the debtor shall accordingly deliver to the messenger such part of the estate and other things above specified as may be within his possession or power, and shall disclose the situation of such parts thereof, as may then be in the possession of any other person, or persons, so as to enable the messenger to demand and receive the same. And such messenger shall have all the power, in the service of such warrant, which by law belongs to Sheriffs in the service of civil process. And all persons resisting the service of such process shall be liable to the same penalties, as for resisting such Sheriffs. And such messenger shall receive such compensation, as the Judge shall see fit to allow, according to the circumstances of each case, regard being had to the fees allowed to sheriffs for like service.

SEC. 5. The said Judge shall appoint a time and place, for the appointment of an assignee of said debtor's estate, and shall direct said messenger to give notice thereof, by advertisement in such newspapers as he shall designate. And the said messenger shall forthwith give public notice, as directed by said Judge, which notice shall state, that said debtor has been adjudged an Insolvent Debtor, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property before belonging to such debtor, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that an assignee of said estate will be appointed by said Judge, at the time and place so appointed for that purpose, and that the creditors of said Insolvent Debtor may attend and be heard before said Judge in relation to such appointment. And the said messenger shall give such personal or other notice as aforesaid to any person concerned, as the said Judge shall order.

SEC. 6. And the said Judge shall attend at the time and place by him appointed and hear the creditors. Every person, who shall appear either in person, or by attorney, and shall present a statement in writing of the amount due to him and the nature of each debt, whether founded on written security, on account, or otherwise, with a statement of any credit, or allowance, which should be made thereon, and of any mortgage, pledge, or colateral security for the payment of the same, under oath, which oath shall be substantially in the form following, namely:

I A. B. do swear, [or affirm,] that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above is a true statement of my claim against————, and of the security I hold for the same, and that I have not on my books or elsewhere, any credit, or any knowledge of any credit, that should be allowed against my claim, except what is stated in the foregoing account. So help me God.

shall, for this purpose, be taken and deemed to be a creditor for the amount of such claim. And such creditors may, jointly, or severally recommend such person, as they may deem suitable, to be such assignee, and if a majority of such creditors, in number and in the amount of their claims, shall unite in recommending any suitable person to be assignee, he shall be appointed by said Judge; but, if a majority shall not so unite, the said Judge shall appoint such one of the persons recommended as aforesaid, as he shall judge most fit and suitable, having regard to the recommendations of the greater number of the creditors: Provided however, that no person shall be assignee of more than one estate at the same time, except in the case of partners.

SEC. 7. The said Judge shall, by an instrument, under his hand and seal, attest such appointment, and assign and convey to the person, so appointed assignee, all the estate, real and personal, of the debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from attachment, with all his deeds, books and papers, relating thereto; which assignment shall vest in the assignee all the property of the debtor, both real and personal, which he could by any way or means, have lawfully sold, assigned, or conveyed, or which might have been taken in execution of any judgment against him, at the time he was adjudged an Insolvent Debtor, although the same may then be attached on mense process, as the property of such debtor, and such assignment shall be effectual to pass all the said estate and dissolve any such attachment; and said assignment shall also vest in the said assignee all debts due to the debtor, or to any person for his use, and all liens and securities therefor, and all his rights of action, for any goods or estate, real or personal, and all his rights of redeeming any such goods or estate.—And such instrument shall be a sufficient license and authority for the sale of such estate both real and personal. And the debtor shall likewise, at the expense of the estate, make and execute all such deeds and writings, and endorse all such bills, notes and other negotiable papers, and draw all such checks and orders, for money deposited in Banks or elsewhere, and do all such other lawful acts and things, as the assignee may at any time reasonably require, and which may be necessary or useful for confirming the assignment so made by the Judge, and for enabling the assignee to demand, recover and receive all the estate and effects assigned as aforesaid, especially such part thereof, if any, as may be without this State. And the assignee shall forthwith cause the said assignment to be recorded in the Registry of Deeds, in each County in this State, in which there may be real estate of the debtor, to which the same may operate, and shall also give public notice of his appointment, in such manner as the said Judge may order, and shall demand and receive from the messenger and from all other persons, all the estate in his or their possession respectively, which shall have been assigned, or intended to be assigned, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. And the debtor shall make a schedule, containing a true account of all his property, and of all his creditors, with the place of residence of each creditor, if known to the debtor, and the sum due to each of them, and the said schedule shall also set forth the nature of each debt, whether founded on written security, on account, or otherwise, and also the true cause and consideration thereof and the amount and nature of any credit, which should be allowed against the same, and the statement of any existing mortgage, pledge, or other collateral security, given for the payment of the same, which schedule shall be delivered to the Judge, at the time and place appointed for the appointment of an assignee, if such schedule shall not have been before presented to the Judge, and shall be delivered to such assignee, when appointed. And the said Judge shall cause seasonable notice to be given by said messenger to the debtor to present such schedule at the time and place aforesaid. And such debtor shall make oath, that such schedule is true and correct, according to his best knowledge and belief, and that he has not made over or disposed in any manner of any part of his estate or effects, for the future benefit of himself or his family, or in order to defeat his creditors. And the said debtor shall, at all times before the granting of his certificate, as hereinafter provided, upon reasonable notice, attend and submit to an examination on oath before the Judge, and also before the commissioner, at the times and places by him appointed for receiving and examining claims against the estate, and at such other times and places as may be appointed for that purpose, upon all matters relating to the disposal of his estate, and to his trade and dealings with others, and his accounts concerning the same, and relating to all debts due, or claimed from him, and to all other matters concerning his estate, and the due settlement thereof, according to law. Such examination to be in writing, when required by the Judge, or assignee, and to be signed by the debtor and filed with the other proceedings. And the said debtor shall receive from the assignee, for his attendance on the Judge or commissioner, when required as aforesaid, the same fees as are by law allowed to witnesses at the Court of Common Pleas.

SEC. 9. If the debtor shall be in prison, either on mesne process, or execution, in any suit, or proceeding, for or on account of any debt, or demand whatever, that is proveable against his estate, at any time before the granting of his certificate, and when his attendance may be required before the said Judge, or commissioner, the said Judge may, in his discretion, by warrant under his hand and seal, require the prison keeper to produce the debtor for the purpose aforesaid, at such time and place as may be specified in the warrant. And in case the debtor shall, by reason of imprisonment, or sickness, or any other cause, which shall be deemed sufficient by the Judge, be unable to attend before the Judge, or commissioner, then the said Judge, or some person to be deputed by him, for that purpose, and the assignee, or some person appointed by him, shall attend the debtor in prison, or elsewhere, if he be within this State, in order to take his examination, and the examination thus taken shall be of the same force and effect as if the debtor had attended in person before the Judge or commissioner, and there undergone the same examination. And if the debtor shall be without this State, and shall be unable to return, and give his personal attendance, at any of the times, and for the purposes specified in this act, and it it shall appear that such absence was not caused by any wilful default of the debtor, and if said debtor shall appear, if required by the assignee, before such person as may be appointed by said Judge, and submit to examination as aforesaid, and shall do all other things required by this act, so far as may be practicable, the same shall be of the same effect, as if the said debtor had attended in person before the said Judge or commissioner.

SEC. 10. If it shall appear, when the list of claims is presented by the commissioner to the Judge, that the debtor has made a full disclosure and discovery of all his estate, as hereinbefore required, and has in all things conformed himself to the directions of this act, the Judge shall grant to him a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be in substance, as follows:

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE—
MERRIMACK, SS.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come,
GREETING.

Whereas, on the day of , 1838, before me, H. C. Judge of Probate for said County of Merrimack, A. B. of, &c , was adjudged an Insolvent Debtor, and the estate of said A. B. has been assigned for the benefit of his creditors, according to the provisions of an act, entitled, An Act relating to Insolvent Debtors, passed on the day of , and the said A. B. has made a full disclosure and delivery of all his estate, as in said act is required, and has in all things conformed himself to the directions of said act;

I do hereby certify, that by force of the act aforesaid, the said A. B. is absolutely and wholly discharged from all his debts, which have been proved against his estate; and from all debts, which are proveable under said act, and which are founded on any contract, made by him within this State, or to be performed therein, and made since the passing of the act aforesaid; and from all debts which are proveable as aforesaid; and which are founded on any contract made by him since the passing of said act, and due to any persons resident within this State, on the said day of ; and from all demands against him for or on account of any goods, or chattels, wrongfully obtained, taken or withheld by him, according to the form of the act aforesaid.

And I do further certify, that the said A. B. is, by force of the act aforesaid forever discharged and exempted from arrest and imprisonment, in any suit, or on account of any debt or demand whatever, which might have been proved against his estate as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of this Court, this day of , 18 .

And the said debtor shall be thereupon absolutely and wholly discharged from all debts and claims against him, in said certificate described, and shall be forever discharged and exempted from arrest and imprisonment, in any suit, or upon any proceeding, for or on account of any debt, or demand whatever, which might have been proved against his estate, as aforesaid. Provided however, that no discharge of any debtor under this act shall release or discharge any person, who may be liable for the same debt, as a partner, joint contractor, endorser, surety, or otherwise for or with the debtor. And if the debtor shall, at the time of obtaining his certificate, be in prison for any cause before mentioned in this section, he shall be discharged from such imprisonment upon producing to the prison keeper his certificate granted as aforesaid.

SEC. 11. Every certificate of discharge, granted to a debtor under this act, shall be of no effect, if he shall have wilfully sworn falsely, as to any material fact; in the course of the proceedings under this act: or if he shall have fraudulently concealed, or neglected or refused to disclose to the messenger, or assignee, any part of his estate or effects, or any books, or writings in relation thereto; or have neglected, or refused to deliver the same to such messenger, or assignee: or if he shall, in contemplation of obtaining a discharge under the provisions of this act, have made any payment, or any assignment, sale, or transfer, either absolute or conditional, or any part of his estate, with a view to give a preference to any creditor, or to any person, who is or may be liable as endorser, or surety for such debtor, or to any person who has or may have any claim or demand against him. Every payment shall be presumed to be made with a view to give such preference, which shall not be made in money, and in the ordinary course of business; and every such assignment, sale, and transfer to any creditor, or person liable as aforesaid, shall be presumed to be made with a view to give such preference, if made in payment of, or security for, any debt, contract, or liability before existing: or if made after the commencement of the action, in which the neglect to give bond shall have been the cause that such debtor was adjudged insolvent. And all such payments, assignments, sales and transfers shall, as to the other creditors of such debtor, be void; and the said assignee shall and may, by an action in their own names recover from the person so preferred the money or other things so paid, assigned, sold or transferred to him, or the value thereof for the use of the other creditors. And the person so preferred, if he shall have accepted such payment or security, knowing that the same was made or given by the debtor, contrary to the provisions of this section shall not be allowed to prove the debt on account of which such payment or security was made, or given, nor to receive any dividend therefor out of the estate assigned by force of this act. And where the validity of any such certificate shall be brought in question, for any of the causes aforesaid, in any action or suit in the Court of Common Pleas, or Superior Court, and the same shall be found by the Jury or adjudged by the Court, to be of no effect for such cause, the Court shall decree such certificate to be revoked and annulled, which decree shall be recorded in the Registry of Probate for the County in which such certificate was issued and the same shall be therefore wholly void.

SEC. 12. In case any Insolvent Debtor shall refuse, or unreasonably neglect to execute any instrument which he shall be lawfully required, by this act, to execute, or shall disobey any lawful order, or decree of the judge, in relation to the settlement of his estate, pursuant to this act, the Judge shall issue his warrant to any civil officer, commanding him to arrest and commit such debtor, to the common gaol of the county. And the said debtor shall remain in close custody, until he shall obey the order, or decree of said Judge, unless he shall be released therefrom by the Superior Court of Judicature, or some Justice thereof, on a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to law. And any assignee, appointed as aforesaid, who shall refuse, or unreasonably neglect to execute any instrument, which he shall be lawfully required to execute, or shall disobey any lawful order or decree of the Judge, in the premises, shall be liable to be committed to, and detained in, the common gaol of the County, until he shall obey the said order, or decree, unless he shall be released therefrom in the manner aforesaid.

SEC. 13. Where two or more persons, who are partners in trade, shall be adjudged insolvent, all the joint stock, and property of the company, and all the seperate estate of each of the partners, except such parts thereof, as may be by law exempted from attachment, shall be taken and administered by the assignee. And all the creditors of the company, and the separate creditors of each partner, shall be allowed to prove their respective debts. And the assignee shall keep separate accounts of the joint stock and property of the Company, and of separate estate of each member thereof, and after deducting out of the whole amount received by the assignee, the whole of the expenses and disbursements paid by them, the net proceeds of the joint stock shall be appropriated to the creditors of the company, and the net proceeds of the separate estate of each partner shall be appropriated purposely to pay his separate creditors, and if there be any balance of the separate estate of any partner, after the payment of his separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock, for the payment of the joint creditors, and if there shall be any balance of the joint stock, after the payment of the joint debts, such balance shall be divided and appropriated to, and among the separate estates of the several partners, according to their respective rights and interests therein, and as it would have been, if the partnership had been dissolved, without any insolvency, and the sum so appropriated to the separate estate of each partner, shall be applied to the payment of his separate debts. And the certificate of discharge to be granted or refused to each partner, as the same would be, ought, if the proceedings had been against him alone, and in all other respects the proceedings against partners shall be conducted in like manner, as if they had been commenced and prosecuted against one person alone.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to return to the Probate Office with the list of claims, all papers and documents, which shall be in his hands relating to such estate, and all examinations of the insolvent, which shall have been reduced to writing. And it shall be the duty of the assignee, to file in said office all such papers and documents, as shall be in his possession, relating to said estate, on settlement of his account, or earlier. And all records of proceedings and files shall be kept by the Register of Probate, always separate from all other records and files in his office, and at the close of the proceedings in each case, all the documents, papers, and files in the office relating thereto, shall be securely attached together, and secured by a suitable cover of strong paper or other suitable material, and a descriptive list of all such papers contained therewith. And the certificate of discharge, when granted by the Judge, shall be recorded at length by the Register. And copies of all parts of the said record, and all such papers and documents, duly certified by the Register of Probate, shall in all cases be admissible as evidence to the same extent, as the orginals might be admitted.

SEC. 15. No action shall be commenced or suppose against any person, who shall have been adjudged an insolvent Debtor, upon any cause of action, which might be proved and allowed by the commissioner under this act, unless such action shall be commenced, within six months after the time such person shall have been so adjudged an Insolvent Debtor, if a right of action shall have then accrued thereon, or within six months after such a right of action shall accrue.

☞The above bill has been prepared in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the the House of Representatives, June session, 1838, which requires that the same should be published in the several newspapers in the State, before the first of March next. Publishers of Newspapers are therefore requested to cause the same to be published during the month of February current.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

A new supply of Books and Stationary has just been received at the CONCORD AND BRATTLEBOROUGH BOOK-STORE.

THE Edinburg Encyclopedia, 18 vols.—Webster's Dictionary, large 8 mo. Life of Gouveneur Morris, 3 vols., by J. Sparks; do. Walter Scott, 7 vols.; do. of Boardman, Baptist Missionary.

Works of Andrew Fuller, of Scott, of Byron and Franklin; Macknight on the Epistles; Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; by Prof. J. Newton Brown; Ripley's and Barnes' Notes, Christian Brahmun, Cox on the book of Daniel; Bancroft's History U. S. 2 vols.; Young Man's Assistant; Young Husband; Young Wife; Young Mother; Young Housekeeper; Young Ladies' Friend; do. aid; Temperance Tales, 18 Nos.—also all bound Vols.

A large variety of Religious, Literary, School and Sabbath School Books, and Stationary of all kinds, for sale cheap by

I. S. BOYD.

Concord, Jan. 28.

To be Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE three doors south of the Phœnix Hotel—North wing of the Leach building, so called.

ALSO—The STORE in the same building, now vacated by Mr. W. Harris, Jr.

Apply to GEORGE KENT.

Concord, Jan. 19, 1839.

Samuel Evans, Jr.

HAS just received, and intends to keep for sale a constant supply of

CROCKERY and GLASS WARE;

PAPER HANGINGS of the most approved patterns;—**FEATHRS**, Live Geese and Southern Fowl, of a superior quality;—TICKINGS, Brown SHEETING, and SHIRTINGS, BATTING, &c.

☞A few doors south of the Phenix Hotel.

Concord, Jan. 9, 1839.

For Sale.

THE AMIEL SHEPARD FARM of 50 acres of land situated on Lower Plain in New-London. Price $1000.

JOSEPH COLBY, Jr.

Jan. 1. 1839.

Rev. J. M. Putnam's Sermon.

ON Holding Communion with Extortioners. For sale at I. S Boyn's Bookstore. Price 6 1-4 cts. single; 50 cts. a dozen.

Hats and Caps.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he has taken the Store formerly occepied John W. Moore, ☞ *Two doors North of Gass's Hotel*, where he will keep a good assortment of

HATS, FUR and CLOTH CAPS, BUFFALO ROBES, FUR COLLARS, OVER-SHOES, &c. &c.

which he will sell *as low* as can be purchased in town.

DAVID ALLISON

Concord, Nov. 1, 1838. 6m

ISRAEL S. BOYD

HAS for sale at his Bookstore in Lovejoy's Block, Main Street,

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACKS for 1839, at $3 50 a hundred; 50 cts. a doz.; 6 cts. single.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES, by THOME and KIMBALL, in pamphlet form—price 20 cts. single; $2 12 1-2 a doz.

"FREEDOM'S TRIUMPH and AMERICA"—Words and music composed for Anti-Slavery Societies, by M. ELLIOT. Price 12 1-2 cents single or 10 for $1 00.

ALSO—Other Anti-Slavery publications.

He expects to be constantly supplied with a general assortment of Anti-Slavery works, and to be able to supply all who may call upon him at the Boston and New-York prices.

Concord, Sept. 22, 1838.

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM

Is published every Saturday, at Concord, N. H.

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